

SC-17

Preliminary Interrogation of
OGAWA, Shunzui

Sept 16, Parsons Dr. S.H. Norman

26 December 1945

1. INTRODUCTION

Ogawa was interrogated primarily to determine the part played by his language institute in spreading the Japanese espionage network over East Asia; to discover what role was played in this same field by the East Asia Economic Bureau; to uncover what links existed between these two organizations and the TOKUNO KIKON, and to complete our knowledge of the societies with which Ogawa was associated.

In some respects the results are unsatisfactory, since Ogawa denies (almost with pious horror) the very idea that the men whom he trained and planted throughout the countries of East Asia, were, in fact, engaged in native espionage. But a useful amount of information has come to light regarding the part played by the Foreign Office in using graduates of his school.

Later on, it is intended that Ogawa shall be re-interrogated, and other subjects included, such as present day societies and organizations, their membership, ramifications, and sources of funds.

2. Dr. Shunzui OGAWA - CREDENTIALS.

1886 (19th Ir of Meiji) Born at Yamagata-ken (N.E. of Tokyo).
1897 Entered Tokyo Imperial University, where he studied Science of religion, and oriental philosophy.
1911 Graduated.
1912-1913 (1912 1st Ir of Taisho) Devoted all his energies to the study of Indian philosophy; research into present day India; colonial history and colonial policy. Translated into Japanese various economic works; wrote articles for periodicals; mainly studies on the religions of the east.
1919 Given appointment in the Oriental Research Bureau of the South Manchurian Railway Company. This bureau carried out economic research into the resources of the countries of Greater East Asia, and OGAWA's particular brief was to study the colonial methods of the powers. In same year, founded, together with KITA, Hidetoshi, the YUKO SHI (lit. the yet remains society). See para 5 below.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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Preliminary Interrogation of
OGATA, Shigenobu

Capt K.C. Parsons Dr. E.H. Neuman

26 December 1945

1
(Cont'd) 1923 Obtained degree of Doctor of Law
Founded CIOCHISETA. See para 5 below.
Appointed section chief in the economic bureau.
(2nd Dr of
Shoua) Appointed director of bureau, which now became
an independent organization, divorced from the
Manchurian Railway Company.
1931 Denied any connection with abortive March incident,
involving Generals Shigenobu, Liang and Tschuan
Founded Chinese Red (Jiunn Society). See Para 5 below.
Involved in May 15th Affair.
Arrested June (along with DASHIKA, Kusaburo; TOYAMA,
Hidemoto; ROKKA, Kanchiro and others).
1933 October - sentenced finally to 6 years imprisonment.
Due to ill-health was not immediately incarcerated.
June - prison.
1934 October - released. Rejoined East Asia Economic
Investigation Bureau, purely as advisor.
1936 April - opened his Language Institute. At the same
time the Economic Investigation Bureau was re-
incorporated into the South Manchurian Railway
Company.
1939 Visited Shanghai on two occasions.
1940 Visited Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin.
1941 Visited Shanghai.
1942 In Shanghai for nearly 3 months, during which time
NGO, Tsinan, ran the language school.
1943 Two further visits to Shanghai.
1944 One visit to Shanghai.
1945 January to March - Shanghai; remained with the school
until May, when it was destroyed. Incorporated by
SCAF order of 3 December.

When with the research bureau of the South Manchurian Railway
Company, OGATA had occasion to travel on numerous occasions to
Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking and Hankin. In 1922 he spent eight
months in Java, and also visited the Celebes; on this particular
trip he stayed for approximately three days at Hong Kong.

After the foundation of his language institute, his travels
did not take him further than Shanghai, Peking and Tientsin.

Preliminary Interrogation of
OGAWA, Shunzai

Capt K.C. Parsons Dr. E.H. Roman 26 Dec 45

1
(Continued)

OGAWA has fairly fluent English, less fluent Chinese; reads French, German and Sanskrit.

3. a. Foreign Language Institute (TOEI KAIZAI GOSA KYOKAI
FUKUSHI KENKU-JO)

OGAWA asserts that this language school (founded in April 1938) was the child of his own mind, the East Asia Economic Investigation Bureau exercising no direct control over the school, though certain of the instructors (including KATAYAMA, Kizuo, and KAWAI, S. Kajii) were members of the bureau, and bureau facilities such as publications, research studies, etc., were at the disposal of the school, whenever required.

The War Ministry gave an initial grant of \$150,000 in 1938 for the establishment of the school; this was done through the Military Affairs Department of the ministry (GUNSHI KYOKU), through Lt Col KATAYAMA, Iwajiro. Subsequently, the Southern Manchurian Railway Company contributed, yearly, \$50,000, whilst \$20,000 came from the Foreign Office, no 3 section of the Administration Branch being the source. In 1938 and 1939 the official involved was YAMO, Seiki (subsequently consul in Hong Kong); in 1940 and 1941 TAKASE, Jiro (a man who displayed great interest in all the activities of the school); thereafter, until 1945, OGAWA, Shunzai. Apart from this financial assistance, neither the Foreign Office nor the War Ministry (OGAWA insists) had any control over the school or over the selection of students. There was no connection with either Imperial General Headquarters or the Army and Navy General Staffs; nor were there any links with secret or semi-secret societies.

According to OGAWA the purpose of the school was to investigate the real situation in Asia, and to obtain information on all eastern countries "from the Japanese standpoint." His original plan was to send as many intelligent Japanese as possible to the various countries of greater East Asia, in which they were to stay for a period of at least ten years, and during this time they were to get to know their own particular

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country absolutely thoroughly - economically, politically, geographically and racially. He taught his students that Japan was not yet ripe for the *Asianization*¹ of India as used then to concentrate all their energies upon their allotted tasks, since it was vital for Japan to have men whom it could teach, whose knowledge were supreme - so that in 10 or 20 years Japan would control all Asia. To make their task easier, they were taught "Fascist and National", so that the people of east Asia might realize the true nature of the Japanese.

OGATA selected his talents from youths of about 17 years of age, taken from middle schools throughout Japan. Each year there were fifty candidates, and twenty vacancies; the selection was supervised personally by OGATA; students were required to have an adequate knowledge of English, to attain to a high standard in Japanese composition, and to satisfy a board of three or four examiners (including OGATA) in an interview calculated to test personal qualities.

The course was of two years duration. Students were ultimately divided into eight sections or classes, each of which specialized in one particular country - I. Turkey, II. Asia, III. Permia, IV. India, V. Siam, VI. French Indo-China, VII. Netherlands East Indies, VIII. Afghanistan. For the first year of the school (1938) only the first four country-sections were in existence, due to insufficient numbers of students, the plan being to despatch five "graduates" to each of the four countries concerned. In fact, the war interfered with his original ambition to send his charges to all eight countries - he succeeded in placing graduates only in India, Java, French Indo-China, Italy and Thailand; one was actually in the consulate at Peking, enroute for Afghanistan when the war began. (OGATA subject, at this stage, cannot remember this individual's name)

When the students successfully completed the course (and the numbers varied each year) OGATA encouraged to have them placed in their "own country" through liaison with the Foreign Office, and also with the local offices of numerous consulates, embassies, firms and newspapers. Some were found positions in various consulates and embassies by the Foreign Office (FO); those appointments do not appear to have been strictly Foreign Office appointments, in the narrower sense, but rather loose attachments, the individual concerned merely living in the

Preliminary Interrogation of
OGAWA, Shunzui

Capt K.G. Parsons Dr. R.H. Norman 26 Dec 45

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consulate and legation, without having any official position or status). Some were placed in the branches of Mitsubishi and Nippon Kodo (Great Southern Company) - in the case of the latter for example, in Saigon, - where the facilities of the trading company owned by MATSUOKA, Mitsubishi were also utilized. In Singapore several graduates found their way into the Japanese owned "Singapore Tribune", and in Bangkok the newspaper "Rawpak", which was run largely by the Foreign Office. The Okano Commercial firm in Java, also, received products of the OGAWA School as did a further Japanese newspaper (name forgotten by Subject) in Semaraya. The Japanese consulate at Calcutta employed certain graduates, whilst one ARAI, Akira, was attached in an indeterminate capacity, to the military attaché in Bangkok. OGAWA recalls that of the first course, four went to Java, two to India, one to Malaya, five to French Indo-China, and 5 to Thailand. (NOTE: Subject cannot remember the names of all the graduates and where exactly they were sent over and period of the last seven years, but maintain that KASUYA, Takeo, who was his chief assistant, now living in Chiba City, has in his possession all the records showing precisely who was sent where. It is intended that KASUYA should be interrogated at the earliest possible opportunity and the relevant records produced).

Each country-section concentrated upon two languages:-
(1) Turkey: French and Turkish, (2) Arabia: Arabic and English,
(3) Persia: French and Persian, (4) India: English and Hindustani,
(5) Siam: English and Siamese, (6) French Indo-China:
French and Annamese, (7) Netherlands East Indies: Malay and
Dutch, (8) Afghanistan English and Persian.

Other fields covered by the curriculum included Political
Economy, World History, and Ethics; each section made a detailed
geographical study of the country in which it was primarily
interested, whilst those destined for Muhammadan countries
devoted a substantial part of their time to aspects of the
Islamic faith.

3. b. Personalities

KASUYA, Takeo

Chief Assistant to OGAWA. Responsible
for the keeping of records where each
graduate was sent, and under whose
employments (whether Foreign Office,
Commercial firm, overseas newspaper
etc.). Now living in Chiba City.

Preliminary Interrogation of
OGAWA, Shunz

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Capt E.C. Parsons	Dr. R.H. Norman	26 Dec 45
YAMAGISHI, Hiroshi	Employed by OGAWA in a purely administrative role. Former naval sub-lt sentenced to 10 years imprisonment for part in May 15 incident 1932. Has never been outside Japan.	
KAN, Tantomo	Employed in same capacity as YAMAGISHI. During 1940 and 1941 had been with "KUNPAK" Japanese newspaper in Bangkok under Foreign Office control.	
SHIBUO, Roji	Instructor in Turkish and Islamic religion. Formerly student in Istanbul. Believed by OGAWA to be holding post of lecturer in WASEDA University at present time.	
GALU, Reishi	Instructor in Persian and Hindustani; formerly sent to India by Ministry of Education to learn Hindustani; "loaned" to the language institute by this ministry. Author of treatise on Persia. At present professor in foreign language in the GALJI SEMON GAKKU (Foreign Affairs Institute) in Tokyo.	
PANDAY (Am)	Brahmin. Disciple of Bash Behari Bose; studied in Japan for many years. OGAWA's main teacher of Hindustani. Speaks fluent Japanese and English. Left Japan in 1942, with Bose, for Bangkok and subsequently, Singapore.	
OBASHI, Soshi	Professor. Instructor in English. At present with the GALJI SEMON GAKKU in Tokyo.	
KOBAYASHI, Hajime	Instructor in Arabic. Graduate of Tokyo Imperial University; oriental studies. At present professor in the NDNU GAKKU IN University.	
MURAYAMA, Jintaro	Teacher of French. Had spent some years in France.	

Preliminary Interrogation of
OGAWA, Shozai

Capt K.C. Parsons Dr. E.H. Norman 26 Dec 45

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TAKAHASHI (?)	Teacher of Ammanese; with OGAWA for six months only; formerly a merchant in Seigont believed by OGAWA to have returned there.
UMI (?)	Teacher of Malay. Graduate of GAIJI SHOJI GAKKU. No other details.
SATO, Hajime	Instructor in Geography; graduate of Tokyo Imperial University. At present lecturer in the Tokyo SHOKEI DAI GAKKU (College of Commerce).
MATSUJI, Shingi	Expert on the KORAN. Graduate of Tokyo Imperial University; middle-school teacher in FORMOSA. Member of East Asia Economic Investigation Bureau.
KATAYAMA, Ki-juo	Lecturer in political economy; former associate of OGAWA in the GOKUCHISHA and JIMSU KAI. Member of East Asia Economic Investigation Bureau.

OGAWA cannot recall the name of his teacher in Dutch; he was, however, a Japanese graduate of Leyden University. There was a second Turkish instructor, name forgotten, who was born of Turkish parents, but until 1917 had lived for many years in Russia; when the revolution came, he fled to Japan. OGAWA believes that he died four years ago.

3. c. TOKUMU KIKAKU.

OGAWA denies that his language school was in any way connected with Tokuma Kikan work; nothing in the form of "JINGO" ever went on. As unconvincing proof of this he points out that there was no change in the curriculum of his school with the advent of the war, nor were there adopted any different methods of selecting students; the yearly grant remained the same - all of which, in his view, goes against the idea that the language institute was furthering espionage.

He thought that all Tokuma Kikan activities were purely military, the Foreign Office being in no way concerned.

Preliminary Interrogation of
OGAWA, Shunzui

Capt K.C. Parsons Dr. E.H. Norman 26 Dec 45

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of the Army General Staff, No. 2 Department was the controlling organ, under Lt Gen AKEIUE, Seizai. Control, he imagined, was centralized in Tokyo, but had no idea what measure of independence was enjoyed by Mikans in the field. They were mainly responsible for political work - in China and Manchuria, for instance, they supervised liaison between the puppet governments and the political section of army headquarters concerned. At present, the two men who probably know most about the Japanese Mikans are AKEIUE and DOIHARA, Kenji.

4. East Asia Economic Investigation Bureau (TOA KEIZAI CHOGAI KYOU)

To understand the exact status of this bureau, it is necessary to realize that the South Manchurian Railway Company had its own local economic research department, with head office in BAIDEN, and that the East Asia Bureau existed in Tokyo as a separate entity though under control of the Southern Manchurian Railway. It was founded in 1909 by Baron GOTO (then President of the Manchurian Railway Company); he had visited the Colonial Institute in Hamburg and, as a result, desired to establish a similar institute in Japan, the object of which was to study the Asiatic picture from the standpoint of world economics. It therefore collected all types of economic material - press reports, publications, periodicals, etc from all possible sources and sent observers into China, especially to Shanghai. It exercised no control over branches of firms abroad, or their representatives.

In 1927 the bureau was separated completely from the South Manchurian Railway Company, becoming a research organization under the Ministry of Education (GOMU SHO). OGAWA was appointed its director. The suggestion that the separation should be effected came from YAMAMOTO the then president of the South Manchurian Railway, since funds were not sufficient to maintain the bureau as part of the railway company. YAMAMOTO donated \$1,000,000 to enable the bureau to continue its research.

During OGAWA's term of imprisonment, directorship of the bureau was assumed first, by SANO, Teisuke, and afterward by SATA, Hirojirō. In October 1937, when released, OGAWA rejoined the bureau but only in an advisory capacity; in the following year it was re-incorporated into the South Manchurian Railway, NAGAJIMA, Seichi, being appointed director.

Proprietary Investigations of
OCEANA, Survey.

Copy E.O. Parsons Dr. S.H. Quinn 26 Dec 45

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The South Nambushan Building Company substituted four names
research center in China and Nambushan as:

- a. At NAMU, either for the collection of economic data
region on Burma.
- b. At PEGU, concerning Northern China.
- c. At STANGTU, concerning central and southern China.
- d. At PEGU, the current's interest gotten between collecting
information on all available economic conditions existing China.

5. SOCIETIES

OCEANA has been associated periodically with three organizations
the YUSHI SHI (City, then a joint venture (The French) Society),
the CHINCHIKA (City, the treasury of heavily production on earth
oil), and the JIANG KU (China Society). The latter to give
to the YUSHI SHI, which is located in 1930 in other areas
14 and a half, YUH, YUH, YUH, and KUNHUA, KITA has paid
representatives of Japan - and the principles contained in the
basic principles the current areas for the society. The origin of
the society was voluntary - "YUH". Private contributions were
the only source of funds: society had its headquarters in
KUNHUA, Yunnan, China. Other members were City, Sichuan;
WATSON, Shangai; HOSHIBA, China.

In 1923 there developed a split within the ranks of the
YUSHI SHI, and the two regional group centered around HUH, 1924,
and KUNHUA (joined by the Chinese official, HUANG, KUNHUA),
etc., with the object of realizing the "restitution" by these
victims. This group, in fact, formed the nucleus for the
1922 foundation. OCEANA later disbanded the YUSHI SHI, and con-
tinued with HUH, KUNHUA, SHANGHAI, YUH, YUH, YUH, and KUNHUA, Peking,
etc. The program was to plan and to 14.5% from their
platinum - political, economic, and educational, to achieve
equality in political, 14.5%, Democracy in economic 14.5% and
14.5% from their 14.5%, and to make the people aware of
conditions were the only source of funds. Private and

In 1923 upon the contribution of 1-00,000 by ISENNA,
HUNHUA, OCEANA formed the JIANG KU, the purpose of which was

Preliminary Interrogation of
OCAWA, Shamed

Capt. K.C. Parsons Dr. H.H. Horner 26 Dec 45

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to realize the principles of the GOKUCHISHA. His close associates were SHINOSUKE, Saito, KANO, Tsuchi, KATAOKA, Kikuchi, MATSUO, Shigeji, and KANAUCHI, Ryosuke. "KIPPCH" was adopted as the organ for the society; headquarters in the Totsuka Building, Tokyo. KATAOKA, subsequently lecturer in political economy in OGAWA's language institute delivered lectures in Tokyo, Osaka, and Kyoto, in an endeavor to explain the real situation in Manchuria there, it was claimed, certain Japanese elements were suffering oppression. According to OGAWA the Human End did not survive his own imprisonment induced of that year. (1932)

1929 TUSON SHA
(Osuna, Nita, Hashida)

1923 EXCELSIOR
(Graz, Austria)

Group with KMT, INDOCHINA etc.
(more reactionary - reformation
through violence)

1932 JESU KAI
(Crown, Krefeld, Germany) Full 25th Incident

May 25th

OGASA has produced in writing a brief account of his own part in the May 14th Incident; he gave KOGA and Lieutenant (the ringleaders) 10,000, pistols and ammunition, being assured of "the purity of their natives" in planning their "political reform."

(The original document is available for scrutiny by interested
parties.)

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